(iv) Assistance is also provided for production of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, distribution of seeds minikits, infrastructure development, integrated pest management (IPM), supply of sprinkler sets and distribution of rhysobium culture etc.

(v) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is being implemented through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) for the purchase of oil palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FEBs).

(vi) Higher use of expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspathi upto 30% has been allowed.

(vii) Use of all edible oils including coconut oil in the manufacture of vanaspathi has been allowed.

Funds with IBEF

2996. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total fund available with India Brand Equity Foundation for disposal;

(b) which Brand was promoted in the International Market in the Financial year 2004-2005 and how many exporting companies has taken the benefit of IBEF during financial year 2004-2005;

(c) whether any weightage is given for selecting export firm where very high value addition is possible, if the Brand of the product is promoted by IBEF fund;

(d) how much time does it take to consider the application of exporter; and

(e) any specific thrust area of particular product group and any specific restrictions for a particular product group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The Total fund available for disposal with India Brand Equity Foundation is around Rs. 80 crores.

(b) IBEF promotes Brand India on an overall basis. It has discontinued giving loans to Corporates to build individual product brands since the year 2003.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of the discontinuation of loaning acitivities.

Demand of India on farm sector at WTO meeting

2997. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific duties that India is going to demand on a farm sector in the forthcoming WTO meeting;

(b) what exactly is the meaning of Red Box, Blue Box, Amber Box and Green Box; and

(c) why India is allowed to put some of its things in Green Box?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) In the on-going negotiations on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture, the July 2004 Framework Agreement provides that the tariff reductions will be made by Members from the bound rates on the basis of a tiered formula. Special and differential treatment for developing countries, including through longer implementation periods, will be integral to all aspects of the market access pillar, and the Framework Agreement also provides that the tariff reduction commitments of developing Members will be proportionately lower than those of developed Members. The G-20, of which India is a member, has proposed straight linear cuts within each tier of the tariff reduction formula. The tiered formula and other aspects of tariff reductions are under negotiation. The negotiations are expected to conclude by December 2006.

(b) Under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture subsidies are generally identified by coloured "boxes": Amber (meant to be reduced), Blue (meant to limit production), Green (permitted). Though the Agreement has no Red Box, export subsidies exceeding the commitments specified in a Member's Schedule, and domestic support exceeding the reduction commitment levels in the Amber Box, are prohibited.

All domestic support measures that distort production and trade fall into the Amber Box, which is defined in Article 6 of the Agreement, and include measures to support prices, or subsidies directly related to production quantities. These Amber Box support measures are subject